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Himalayan vegetation.—Among the matters of botanical interest STEWART⁴⁵ has emphasized is the absence of all luxuriant tropical vegetation from this part of India, the indigenous flora being rather of the desert and scrub types. Perhaps the most interesting thing concerning this little known region is the similarity of the forests on the north side of the mountains to those of the eastern United States, as shown by the abundance of trees of such familiar genera as *Pinus*, *Picea*, *Abies*, *Taxus*, *Juglans*, *Betula*, *Ulmus*, *Prunus*, *Acer*, *Quercus*, *Populus*, and *Berberis*. Set in strong contrast are the most abundant genera upon the corresponding southern slopes. This aggregation includes *Acacia*, *Capparis*, *Tamarix*, *Zizyphus*, *Melia*, *Albizzia*, and *Olea*.—GEO. D. FULLER.

Mycorrhiza of Marattiaceae.—WEST⁴⁶ has made a careful study of the life history, host relations, and systematic position of a fungus long known to be present in the roots of the Marattiaceae. It is one of the Phycomycetes, and most nearly approaches *Phytophthora* in such characters as are available, but the sexual organs were not observed. WEST has established a new genus (*Stigeosporium*) to include it. No injury to the cells of infected roots by the parasite could be recognized, and the resting spores, with their oily contents, are also formed at the expense of the host. "The advantage of the association is almost entirely on the side of the fungus, the host plant thriving in spite of the presence of the endophyte."—J. M. C.

Cambium in monocotyledons.—Mrs. ARBER⁴⁷ has brought together the scattered observations of the occurrence of an ephemeral intrafascicular cambium in monocotyledons, and records also some new observations. It is clear that such a cambium occurs more widely among monocotyledons than has been generally supposed. To the previously recorded cases she adds the inflorescence axes of *Eremurus himalaicus* and *Nothoscordum fragrans*, and the young shoots of *Asparagus officinalis*. The widespread occurrence of this "vestigial, intrafascicular cambium" is a strong additional argument in favor of the derivation of monocotyledons from dicotyledons.—J. M. C.

Seedling anatomy of Ranales.—Miss BLACKBURN⁴⁸ has investigated the seedling anatomy of a large number of the Ranales, chief attention being given to the Ranunculaceae. The results of chief phylogenetic interest are the

⁴⁵ STEWART, RALPH R., Some observations on the flora of northwest Himalaya. *Torreya* 15:215-260. figs. 4. 1915.

⁴⁶ WEST CYRIL On *Stigeosporium Marattiacearum* and the mycorrhiza of the Marattiaceae. *Ann. Botany* 31:77-99. pl. 3. figs. 9. 1917.

⁴⁷ ARBER, AGNES, On the occurrence of intrafascicular cambium in monocotyledons. *Ann. Botany* 31:41-45. figs. 3. 1917.

⁴⁸ BLACKBURN, KATHLEEN B., On the vascular anatomy of the young epicotyl in some Ranalean forms. *Ann. Botany* 31:151-180. pl. 13. figs. 19. 1917.